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*Cholera.*

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta.*—During the week ended January 6 there were 15 cholera deaths.

ARABIA.

*Plague in Aden.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram of the 24th instant has been received from the consul at Aden, which reads as follows, viz, "Plague isolated."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,  
*Third Assistant Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

BELGIUM.

*Report from Antwerp.*

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *February 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the data regularly transmitted in the abstract of bills of health issued weekly and in the consular sanitary report represent in brief the sanitary conditions at this port. The death rate is about 100 per week among a population of 287,000, and about 30 per cent of these deaths are due to diseases of the respiratory tract. Smallpox and typhoid fever are constantly present, but the cases are so few that it can not be said that an epidemic of either disease at present exists. What has been said of these two diseases is also true of influenza.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

BRAZIL.

*Report from Santos—Plague and yellow fever.*

SANTOS, BRAZIL, *January 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with telegraphic orders, dated Washington, December 18, 1899, I left New Orleans on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad the evening of the same day, arriving at Jersey City on the 20th ultimo, where I was transferred by Surgeon Williams to the steamship *Wordsworth*, which cleared for Rio de Janeiro soon afterwards.

I arrived at Rio de Janeiro in the morning of January 11, 1900, and there, in conformity with your cablegram, was inoculated the same day with the Haffkine antitoxin serum by Dr. Cerni, bacteriologist of the University of Messina, Italy.

Its action was vigorously manifested in the course of a few hours as evidenced by rise of temperature and general malaise, which persisted for about twenty-four hours.

On invitation of Consul-General Seeger I passed a few days at the United States legation at Petropolis, where I was most hospitably entertained by Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, chargé d'affaires.

Returning to Rio de Janeiro on the 17th instant, I took passage on the German steamship *Itaparica*, which left on the same day direct for

Santos, thus obviating quarantine detention between Rio de Janeiro and Santos on account of a case of plague being discovered at Rio de Janeiro the day before.

I eventually arrived at Santos, after a detention and disinfection of the ship for nearly forty-eight hours at Ilha Grande, the quarantine station between Rio de Janeiro and Santos, reaching Santos in the morning of January 20.

The courtesies extended by Dr. Luiz de Faria, health officer of the port of Santos, may be here acknowledged.

From official sources I have to report that the total number of cases of plague admitted to the Hospital Isolamento from October 18, 1899, to January 23, 1900, amount to 39, of whom 15 died, 23 were discharged and 1 remains in said hospital. This case remaining, above referred to, was admitted on November 17, 1899, and has been in the convalescent stage since January 13, and has had no fever since that date; this case assumed a septicæmic form and the bubonic feature was never prominent. The eruption appeared three days after attack and was petechial in its character. Dr. Cerni found the plague bacilli in this case up to December 23. A relapse followed on January 2, and it was not until January 13 that convalescence was firmly established. It is expected that this patient will be discharged in a few days. It is the only known case of the disease in or about Santos.

I may add that it is generally asserted that no new case of plague has appeared at Sao Paulo, which is about 80 miles from Santos, for a period of twenty-two days.

I have also to report that yellow fever has made its appearance in Santos, the first case appearing on the 16th instant, and up to date numbers 10 cases, 2 of which have been fatal, 1 death occurring on the 17th instant and 1 on the 21st instant.

The British steamship *Asiatic Prince*, Woodhouse, which clears from Santos, Brazil, with a cargo of coffee, January 24, 1900, has a crew, all told, of 25, no passengers; were mustered and inspected just prior to departure, and all passed satisfactorily.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Date of last case and last death from plague.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1900.

CARSON, *American Consulate, Santos, Brazil:*

Cable date last case, last death plague, and if disappeared among rats.

WYMAN,

*Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.*

FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

Last discharge February 10, last death January 2, evidence wanting to prove pest existed among rats.

CARSON,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*